



Public Participation

You are invited to attend our public meetings and voice your concerns about your drinking water. We meet the 4TH Monday of every month beginning at 7:00 pm at the County Office Building, 1003 Hwy. 52, Moncks Corner, SC.

**Este informe contiene la información importante.
Tradúscalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.**

BCW&S administration building is located at:
212 Oakley Plantation Drive
Moncks Corner, SC
Hours: M-F, 9:00 am – 5:00 pm.



BCWS - A. D. HARE WATER SYSTEM

The BCWS is proud to present to you our 2008 Water Quality Report for the BCWS – A.D. Hare Water System. In complying with EPA requirements, we have developed this report to provide you with valuable information about your drinking water. We're proud to share our results with you. Please read them carefully.

2008 Water Quality Report



maintain the highest drinking water standards.

Mark of Excellence

Since the beginning, Berkeley County Water and Sanitation's goal has been to provide the safest and highest quality water for all its customers. We are proud of our history of quality service. BCWS is committed to providing you with this information about your water supply, because customers who are well informed are our best allies in supporting improvements necessary to



Where Does My Water Come From?

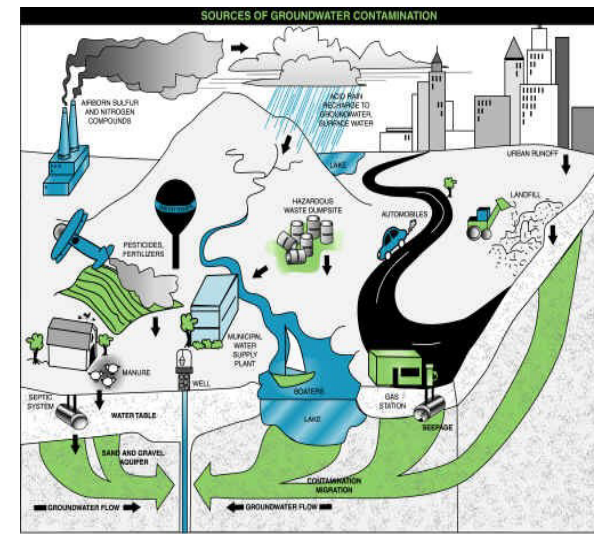
The BCWS supplies the A.D. Hare water system with water from ground water sources. The system has 7 wells located at 815 A.D. Hare Ln., at the fork of the road at Pinopolis Rd & Sugarhill Dr., 1028 Cooper Store Rd., across from 506 Joey Ln., off Ayers Dr in the Pleasant Oak Mobile Home Park, across from 2060 Pinopolis Rd and at the end of Cottonwood Ln in the River Birch Mobile Home Park.

Why Are There Contaminants In My Drinking Water?

As water travels through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity such as microbial contaminants and inorganic contaminants. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and their associated health risks can be acquired by calling the **EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791)**. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC) prescribe regulations which ensure that water sold by public water systems contains no harmful contaminants. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations prescribe similar limits for Contaminants in bottled water. The Source Water Assessment and Protection Program (SWAP) for the state of South Carolina can be viewed at the DHEC site: www.scdhec.net/water/html/srcwtr.html The plans main objective is to prevent contamination from occurring in watershed areas that supply drinking water.

Do I Need To Take Special Precautions?

*Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who undergone organ transplants, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the **Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791)**.*



Drinking Water Quality Report

The information in the following Table covers the period of **January 2008 to December 2008**. The data presented is from the monitoring done in compliance with regulations. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

REGULATED PARAMETERS

| Parameter | Unit | Highest Level Detected | Range or Other Comments | MCL | Date Sampled | MCLG | Possible Sources in Water |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|---|--|--------------|------|---|
| Total Coliform Bacteria | # of positive Samples | 2 | 3 positive samples out of a total of 41 samples taken. MCL violation for the month of October, 2008. Notification issued. | Coliform Bacteria in >1 of monthly samples | 2008 | 0 | Naturally present in environment |
| Copper | ppm | 90 th % = 0.228 0 > AL | 0.0208 – 0.3399 | AL=1.3 | 2008 | 0 | Corrosion of household plumbing materials |
| Lead | ppb | 90 th % = 2.84 0 > AL | ND – 3.01 | AL=15 | 2008 | 0 | Corrosion of household plumbing materials |
| Nitrate | ppm | 0.31 | ND – 0.31 | 10 | 2008 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizers |
| Fluoride | ppm | 0.94 | 0.44 – 0.94 | 4 | 2005 | 4 | Additive to reduce tooth decay |
| Cadmium | ppb | 0.45 | ND – 0.45 | 5 | 2005 | 5 | Corrosion of galvanized pipes |

| CONTAMINANT | SITE | HIGHEST LEVEL ALLOWED (MCL) | DETECTED LEVEL (PCI/L) | RANGE OF DETECTION | GOAL (MCLG) | YEAR | POSSIBLE SOURCE |
|--------------|--------|-----------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|-------------|------|-----------------------------|
| Gross Alpha | G08116 | 15 | 21 | ND - 21 | 0 | 2005 | Erosion of Natural deposits |
| RADIUM - 226 | G08116 | 5 | 2 | ND - 2 | 0 | 2005 | Erosion of Natural deposits |

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Berkeley County Water & Sanitation is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units **PCU** = platinum cobalt units **ppm** = parts per million **ppb** = parts per billion **umhos/cm** = micromohs/centimeter **pCi/l** =picocuries per liter
ND= No Detect **C** = centigrade **RAA** = running annual average **MCL**= maximum contaminant level **MCLG**= Maximum contaminant level goal **MRDL**= maximum residual disinfectant level
MRDLG= maximum residual disinfectant level goal.

Definitions

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to MCLG's as feasible using The best available technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

Action Level (AL):The concentration of contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Treatment technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. Disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination .